

the channels or passages between the islands and between the islands and the coast are narrow waters, their width varying from a few hundred yards to thirteen miles.

"In ordinary parlance no one would call the waters of any of these channels or inlets the ocean. I agree with you as presented on behalf of Great Britain that no one coming from the interior and reaching any of these channels, particularly the head of Lynn Canal or Taku Inlet, would describe himself as being upon the ocean, but on the other hand, it is quite clear that the treaty does regard some of these channels as the ocean. This consideration, however, is not sufficient to solve the question. It still leaves open the interpretation of the word coast, to which the mountains were to be parallel.

"There is, so far as I know, no recognized rule of international law which would by implication give a recognized meaning to the word coast as applied to such situations and such waters different from the coast itself. As I have said more than once, the focus in question is the possibility of construing the word coast in any particular article in any special way if it does not refer to the coastline of the continent. I think the words upon the border of the continent comprised within the limits of the Russian possessions in Article V, rather confirm the view that Russia was to get a strip all along the continent, but I do not think that because the provision is placed upon the coast the provision regarding the rivers and streams in Article VI.

"Turning from the language of the treaty to the record of the negotiations, I have been unable to find any passage supporting the view that Great Britain was directly or indirectly putting forward a claim to the shores or ports at the head of inlets. This is not remarkable inasmuch as no one at that time had any idea that they would become of any importance. . . . I have little doubt that if shortly after making the treaty, in 1825 Great Britain and Russia had proceeded to draw the boundary provided by the treaty, the difficulties in certain events the impossibility of drawing the boundary in strict accordance with the treaty would have been evident.

"I can, therefore, understand and appreciate the contention of Great Britain that under existing circumstances difficulties in delineating the boundaries described must arise in one view and might arise in any view. But these contentions, strong as they are in favor of a just and equitable modification of the treaty, do not, in my opinion, enable me to put a different construction upon the treaty. I think the parties knew and understood what they were bargaining about and expressed the terms of their bargain in terms to which effect can be given. The fact that when, sixty-five years later, the representatives of the two nations attempted to draw the boundary in accordance with the treaty they were unable to agree as to its meaning does not entitle me to put a different construction upon it.

"The view I take of the terms of the treaty itself is unnecessary to discuss the subsequent action. Had the terms of the treaty led me to a different conclusion and entitled me to adopt the view prescribed by Great Britain, I should have felt great difficulty in holding that anything done or omitted to have been done, by or on behalf of Great Britain, prevented her from insisting upon a strict interpretation of the treaty, nor do I think the representations of the map makers that the boundary was assumed to run around the heads of the inlets could have been properly urged by the United States as sufficient reason for depriving Great Britain of any rights she had under the treaty had they existed."

CANADIANS PROTEST.

Commissioners Refused to Participate in Closing Deliberations.

Special Cable Despatch to the Sun.
LONDON, Oct. 20.—Now that the matter is settled it looks out that the Canadians have practically not taken part in the proceedings since Lord Alverstone a week ago declared himself in favor of the main claims of the United States. They have refused to discuss the minor points or to defend the Canadian contentions since the main point was decided against them. Their attitude, in fact, has been almost childish.

In an interview with a Sun correspondent Mr. Sifton, one of the Canadian agents, stated after the decision had been announced that while he declined to give an opinion on the result, he wanted to say that the representatives of the United States had acted with perfect courtesy and good faith throughout the proceedings. He added that the Canadians had nothing whatever to say against the American representatives.

In reply to a question as to whether the Canadians were satisfied with Lord Alverstone's action, Mr. Sifton said: "The decision of the tribunal becomes operative without our signature and we presume Lord Alverstone acted according to his conscientious belief."

T. C. Wade, another Canadian agent, confirmed all that Mr. Sifton had said in regard to the relations between the American and Canadian representatives before the tribunal, which, he declared, had been very cordial thereto. Our position during the conference has been unfortunate. We have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada and have been powerless to prevent it, though we were satisfied that the course which the majority was determined to pursue in respect to the matters above specially referred to ignored the just rights of Canada."

CONDOLES WITH CANADA.

London Press Says It's Hard Luck, but the Honorable Course Is to Submit.

Special Cable Despatch to the Sun.
LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Morning Post, regarding the judgment of the Alaskan Boundary Commission as final, declines to review it in any way, but raises a question of the Imperial Government's action in the matter. It says that if Canada agreed to arbitration, and approved the terms of the convention appointing the tribunal, especially the selection of an Englishman as one of the Commissioners, the British Government must be held to have met its responsibilities.

The Daily News cordially condoles with Canada in her ill luck. It says it is very unfortunate, but when a matter is arbitrated the only course for honorable men

VISITORS TO THE CITY

are cordially invited to the
**GORHAM Co.'s
WAREROOMS**

—without the least obligation to purchase—to inspect their most extensive exhibition of objects in sterling silver. This includes all their most recent productions, among them some exceptionally beautiful examples of Martellé and Athenic, the work of the most skilled of contemporary craftsmen.

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Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
Broadway at 19th Street
Maiden Lane, 21-23

is to submit to the award. It adds that Lord Alverstone is the very last man to surrender voluntarily British rights, and he must have been completely convinced of the justice of the American contentions. The paper admits that the matter is of immense gravity for Canada. It thinks there is some danger of Canadian preference in favor of England being swept away in the torrent of wrath that the decision will provoke. It urges the British Government to seek a diplomatic remedy, to try to negotiate a renewal of the *modus vivendi*, and to obtain an outlet for the proposed new railway at Port Simpson as the United States has in Maine.

The *Chronicle* says that arbitration is one of those things that from the British viewpoint has often to be its own reward. It considers the Canadian dissatisfaction as unfortunate, and hopes that when Lord Alverstone's statement is published it will convince the Canadian Commissioners, not, perhaps, that they were wrong, but at any rate that he had reasonable judicial grounds for not agreeing with them.

The *Daily Mail*, professing to have no doubt that the Canadian will accept the award, adds that it is hardly too much to say that two of the greatest civilizing influences in the world, the cause of arbitration and the cause of peace, have been advanced by a decision which, in the eyes of the British Empire, have received a serious blow. Lord Alverstone's action is considered a serious blow. Most of the trouble in the world has been caused by the failure of nations to agree.

It is, however, unfortunate that the decision vote rested with an Englishman. His action was doubtless inspired by a wish to settle the long-standing dispute amicably, and also to secure the successful application of a great humane principle, but it would be expecting too much of human nature to expect that the Englishman, an indignant protest from the Canadians. It is a pity that the commission was not adjourned until at least one of the Canadian commissioners was present to see the expedition in the face of the policy advocated by Lord Alverstone.

The *Daily Graphic* says it is satisfactory to know that the dispute has been decided, but it would be hypocritical to pretend that in English eyes complete justice has been done to Canada and the Empire. These one-sided arbitrations, of which England has so far as she is concerned, to increase the popularity of that method of settling disputes.

Express, under the heading of "The Great Surrender," publishes an article that is pro-Canadian in tone.

The *Times*, while fully realizing the hardship of the decision, which deprives Canada of free access to the Lynn Canal, which she believes is of supreme importance for access to the Yukon, points out that she can see the expediency of the decision to interpret the treaty, and that the increased value for Canada now attaching to the debatable land was not strictly relevant. The *Times* regrets the bitter sense with which the Canadian commissioners claim of the decision as not judicial, implying that the award was not given absolutely on the merits of the case. It believes that upon reflection they will find it reasonable to acquiesce in the conclusion. Englishmen will assuredly feel now, and most Canadians will feel later, that the decision is a question which offered perennial opportunities for discord, and that the decision, which, after all, practically leaves things as it found them.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN CANADA.
Press Assails Our Commission as Political, Not Judicial.
MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 20.—A general feeling of disappointment and resentment prevails here over the Alaskan decision. The feeling is freely expressed that Canada's interests have been sacrificed.

The *Herald* says that the Canadian representatives have declined to sign the award because they conceive it to be a political rather than a judicial agreement, and they find the interests of Canada sacrificed in consequence. The spirit of the treaty was broken by the United States when men were appointed who could not be considered "impartial jurists of repute."

When that country consented to the submission of the question to a joint high commission it was with the certainty that she could not lose and that the decision would be in her favor. It was a universal expression that she would gain. It was as certain as any human question could be that a commissioner appointed by the United States would be biased. The Canadian representatives have issued a statement protesting against the decision, in which they say: "We do not consider the finding as regards the islands at the entrance of the Portland Canal or the mountain line a judicial one. We therefore declined to be parties thereto. Our position during the conference has been unfortunate. We have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada and have been powerless to prevent it, though we were satisfied that the course which the majority was determined to pursue in respect to the matters above specially referred to ignored the just rights of Canada."

WHAT THE VICTORY GIVES US.
Valuable Gold Fields Remain on American Side of the Border.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Secretary of State Hay this morning received a telegram from former Secretary of State John W. Foster, the agent of the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in London, containing a synopsis of the boundary award, handed down to-day. The tribunal grants practically all the contentions of the United States, and the outcome must be regarded as a signal victory for this country. The main point in the boundary contro-

very was whether the line of demarcation between the southeastern end of Alaska and the British northwest possessions cut through the inlets and estuaries of the Pacific or went around them, leaving all these waterways in American territory and preventing Great Britain from access to the sea. The British Government contended that the boundary line, which was defined by treaty as running parallel with the shoreline of the coast at a distance of thirty marine miles inland, except where parallel mountain ranges were nearer, where it was to follow these ranges, was to be construed as running along the coast of the Pacific and not parallel to the shores of the inlets of that sea. If the British contention had been granted, Dyea and Skagway, two of the most important ports of the Yukon and Klondike, would be in Canadian territory. So, too, would be Porcupine, gold fields. As the tribunal decided Dyea, Skagway and Juneau, and also the Porcupine region, remain in the jurisdiction of the United States, the British were entitled and developed by Americans, and had the award been otherwise these who held mining claims would have probably been dispossessed of their property.

In determining the boundary line the tribunal, while granting practically nothing claimed by Great Britain, did not sustain the United States' claim to ownership of the entire territory south of the line of demarcation for which it argued. It is evident from the terms of the award that the tribunal is desirous to adhere strictly to the provisions of the original treaty defining the boundary making the nearest mountain range the line of demarcation when they were nearer to tidewater than thirty marine miles.

Through this adherence the commission, on the basis of the latest maps of the disputed strip, showing more than 100 miles of coast, which were not well known or accurately located when the British-Russian boundary treaty was made in 1825, or in some cases, even when the British were to the United States in 1887, allowed of a strip of land claimed by the United States which in the tribunal's opinion, lay north of mountain ranges, within the British territory. In this way, the village of Bennett, an American post north of the head of Lynn Canal, is left in British territory, and a strip ranging from five to twenty miles wide within the outer boundary contained for by the United States is placed on the Canadian side.

Dyea, on the western and western side of the area in dispute the strip lapped off from what was claimed by the United States in some places as much as ten miles wide. The British, on the other hand, in a remote, mountainous region, and the western end of it is covered with glaciers. Mount Hubbard, eighty miles or so from the coast, is left in British territory within the territory claimed by the United States, goes to Canada.

The control of Chilkoot Pass, and also of the Dalton trail leading overland to the Klondike, is to be American. The line fixed passes through White Pass, where there is now a British customs house. This is not of the Canadian frontier, and is an important highway. The Klondike River, which forms part of the present provincial boundary, established by the treaty of 1898, is to be American. The line is not of the Canadian frontier, and is an important highway. The Klondike River, which forms part of the present provincial boundary, established by the treaty of 1898, is to be American.

The question over the eastern boundary of the *isère* was decided practically in favor of the British. The decision that the western and not the eastern arm of the Portland Canal was the line of demarcation. Up to this time the eastern arm, known as Portland Inlet, had been the boundary, as held by the United States. Between it and the western arm, known as Pearce Canal, lies Pearce Island and some smaller islands, which were in the United States. The original boundary treaty between Russia and England, the language of which, so far as the boundary was concerned, was transferred verbatim to the treaty for the sale of Alaska to the United States, made no mention of the line of demarcation between the British possessions, and it has been held by the United States that Portland Inlet was the boundary. The tribunal, however, has decided that the line of demarcation is the line of the Portland Canal of the treaties. This decision gives to Canada Pearce Island and perhaps some smaller islands, and it has been held that the tribunal has no drawn the line that other islands in that locality will remain on the Alaskan side.

The islands of Pearce Canal given to the United States by the decision are regarded as more strategically important than the two nearby islands which the tribunal holds, are on the British side of the line.

ROOSEVELT JUBILANT.
Calls the Decision "Greatest Diplomatic Victory of Our Time."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—When Secretary Hay explained to the Cabinet to-day the effect of the Alaskan tribunal's decision much gratification was expressed. Mr. Roosevelt was jubilant over what he said was "the greatest diplomatic victory of our time." The good news so absorbed the attention of the Cabinet members that they did not devote themselves to anything else of any consequence.

The refusal of the Canadian commissioners to sign the award does not affect the decision in any way. The terms of the award go into effect without their action by the government. The decision was the appointment of a board of survey to mark the boundary line as laid down by the tribunal.

OBITUARY.

Samuel F. Strong of the Consolidated Stock Exchange died yesterday in a Brooklyn sanitarium. He had suffered from bladder trouble. A widow survives him. Mr. Strong was one of the founders of the Consolidated Petroleum Exchange, and the first secretary of that exchange. On the consolidation of the institution with the New York Stock Exchange, he became a member of the latter, and had since been one of its directors. At the time of his death he was chairman of the exchange. He was born in 1832, and his home was at 103 Willow street, Brooklyn.

F. W. Wadley, superintendent of the New York State Reservation at Niagara, died early yesterday morning of typhoid fever, at his home in the city of New York. He was a member of the Assembly in 1882, 1883 and 1884, and had much to do with the passage of the law to create the reservation. When the free park was opened, on July 15, 1885, he was made superintendent. He was a member of the Niagara County Savings Bank and of the Board of Library Trustees and secretary of the State Normal School.

William Garrett Romain, a lawyer of 309 Broadway, died in Merrow Hospital, Trenton, N. J., yesterday. He was with Col. Allen. During the Spanish-American War he was with the Ninth New York Volunteers, holding the rank of Second Lieutenant. He was a member of the Port of Rico, where his health was undermined. He was the son of H. Romain and his wife, who was born in New York at Ashbury Park, where he was born.

Samuel H. Dorker, a veteran of the civil war and of the Spanish-American war, died at his home in Washington yesterday, aged 86. He was born in New York in 1817, and was in the 1st Regt. N. Y. Artillery, and served in the battle of Chancellorsville, where he had both arms shot off. He was the son of a farmer and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was buried in the Soldiers' Home at Ashbury Park, where he was born.

The Rev. Dr. David Cole of Yonkers, known as the "man of the hour" in the city, died suddenly yesterday in his eighty-second year. In 1885, principally through the influence of the State Normal School of New Jersey was brought into being, and he was one of the first trustees. He was professor of Greek and literature at Rutgers College for three years and then went to Yonkers, where he remained until his death in August, 1902.

Dr. John H. Wadley, of 254 McDonough street, died at his home on Sunday after an illness of two weeks. He was in his sixty-second year, and was a native of Brooklyn and was a graduate of Long Island College, a member of St. Mary's Hospital staff and of the Yonkers City Board of Health. A widow and three children survive him.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Lander's Quick Cure. It is a drug-free remedy that cures colds, coughs, and croup in one day. It is a great relief to the sufferer. It is a great relief to the sufferer. It is a great relief to the sufferer.

365 Days of Solid Comfort

Are assured to the wearer of the

CROSSETT
\$3.50 SHOE \$4.00

Has the flexibility of a glove combined with the endurance of the oak which tans the leather for its sole.

"Makes Life's Walk Easy"

If your dealer does not keep them, write me—I will tell you who does.

LEWIS A. CROSSETT, Inc.,
MAKER,
NORTH ABRINGTON,
MASS.

MRS. NATION TACKLES DOWIE.

Continued from First Page.

out his delusions of conspiracy, his conviction that he will one day dethrone the present great men in the financial world, his conviction that he would have been a great military leader if he ever had had the chance, and he showed again his irresistible tendency to brood over abuse and almost unprintable biliousness.

He called the Rev. Dr. Henson, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and the Rev. Dr. Hillis all the day names he could think of. Some of the words he used about reporters were not good to print in newspapers. Early in the meeting Dowie announced that he had had a meeting with representatives of the newspaper in the morning and had tried "to do something with them," but that they were too stupid for him and he had given up. He said that he had heard from the press stands, except the representatives of two newspapers which he did not name.

Dowie had asked the directors of all the newspapers to meet him or send accredited representatives to talk to him. He had previously expressed his intention of calling on the directors of the newspapers, but he had been describing his meetings. He found that every editor, without any concerted arrangement, had sent a representative to the meeting who had been attending the Restoration meeting at the Garden. Hence the interview was not altogether satisfactory to him.

Dowie called it a night of faith last night. He said that he had been cured through his teaching to stand up. Every single member stood up. Then he put them through a long address, and he said that he had been cured through his teaching to stand up. Every single member stood up. Then he put them through a long address, and he said that he had been cured through his teaching to stand up.

There were the usual early morning meetings and afternoon meetings yesterday. Mrs. Dowie delivered the address at the noon meeting and called on a number of Restorationists to tell of their cures through faith. She said that she had been cured through faith. She said that she had been cured through faith. She said that she had been cured through faith.

It was reported yesterday that about twenty converts have applied for baptism. They will probably be baptized toward the end of the visitation.

HEALERS FAIL WITH THEIR OWN.

Corns and Ingrowing Toe Nail as Irresponsible as More Serious Ailments.

The greatest discouragement to the host of Elijah has yet confronted in wicked New York was the result of yesterday's "divine healing" meeting. Four or five members of the purified Restorationist host asked in vain for a miraculous cure. Of the four two were little children suffering from acute bilious ailments. One was a six-year-old girl. She was in a fever, her cheeks were crimson and the wide open brown eyes were red and inflamed.

"She has been able to do nothing since she came to the meeting," said the child's mother, and she murmured alternate maledictions upon this "sink of corruption" and incoherent prayers as she stroked back the soft brown curls.

"But wait until the overseer's hands upon her. Then she will get up and walk and be well."

There were only about one hundred people at the meeting—less than half the attendance of the day before. The doors were closed and the doors were closed. The doors were closed and the doors were closed. The doors were closed and the doors were closed.

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PARKHURST TO DOWIE.

You're a Long Way Below a Circus, and I'm Ashamed of You.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst sent this letter to Elijah the Restorer yesterday: 132 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1903.

DEAR SIR: I do not want to be presuming, but doubt if it is any more presumptive in me to come and try to clarify you than it is for you to come and try to clarify New York; and I do not know which of us has taken the heavier burden. I attended your service at Madison Square Garden last evening, and I was determined to enjoy it if I could, and to be benefited by it, and to go away and write some thing about it. I had heard a great deal about you, and I was determined to see you. I was determined to see you. I was determined to see you.

I never heard from a public speaker such a discharge of irrelevant wrath and coarse invective. I would have been very glad to hear you preach the gospel and you preached Dowie Zion City. I was very glad to hear you preach the gospel and you preached Dowie Zion City. I was very glad to hear you preach the gospel and you preached Dowie Zion City.

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meet the increasing demand for Plain Carpings of rich color effect and splendid wearing qualities, we have recently brought out three superb grades known as

Angora, Saxonia and Corona

They are of English make and far surpass any similar goods produced; all widths up to 12 feet. Confined to us exclusively, and not obtainable elsewhere in this country

W. & J. SLOANE
BROADWAY @ 19TH STREET

HORNER'S FURNITURE

Perfect in construction; perfect from the artistic standpoint; perfect in quality; perfect in its variety; and perfect in its completeness of design and styles.

Such in brief are the attractions of our stock, which are still further enhanced by being marked at the lowest prices at which equal grades can be sold.

Hundreds of articles specially adapted for WEDDING GIFTS, combining utility with a beauty.

R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

STREET RAILWAY ARBITRATION.

Use of the San Francisco Employees Heard by Oscar Straus and Others.

A commission consisting of Oscar Straus, Patrick Calhoun and W. D. Mahon, sitting in the New York Board of Trade rooms, began yesterday the hearing of arguments in the arbitration between the United Railways of San Francisco and its employees.

Congressman E. J. Livernash, for the men, urged that the cost of living at San Francisco had increased 32 per cent. since April, 1902; that wages in other trades had increased correspondingly, while the street car men's wages alone had not.

A. A. Moore appeared for the company. He said that the contention of Mr. Livernash was based on the proposition that the men in any locality have the right to fix their own standard of living, to demand a corresponding rate of wages, and to demand that the street car men's wages be increased, or that the street car men's wages be increased, or that the street car men's wages be increased.

He said that the statement as to a 32 per cent. increase in the cost of living was "nonsense," and that the street car men's wages in San Francisco were already the highest paid anywhere on the Pacific Coast.

Another hearing will be held by the commission with the hearing of the restraining order and are in contempt of court.

STRIKERS MAY USE PICKETS

If They Are Peaceful, No Judge Decides—Injunction Modified.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—Judge Samuel W. Smith granted to-day a modified injunction against the milkers and creamers, forbidding interference by violence or intimidation with the employees of Lane & B. & Co. The prayer for an order restraining them from gathering upon the streets or picketing the employees was refused.

The court holds that the men have a right to picket and gather on the streets for the purpose of persuading or arguing with the employees, so long as they confine themselves to peaceful methods. Whenever they resort to peaceful methods, they come within the meaning of the restraining order and are in contempt of court.

REBUILDING

A Woman Makes Stature Over.

A lady who used a famous food for convenience made a discovery that she tells of as follows: "I had been sick for a long time and was a nervous wreck suffering from headache, faintness, dizziness, stomach, palpitation and great heart disturbance. I had been told that I was suffering from a nervous breakdown, and I was told that I was suffering from a nervous breakdown, and I was told that I was suffering from a nervous breakdown."

"Two physicians said that I had valvular trouble of the heart. I was then a widow living alone and was often too ill to get my meals; hearing of Grape-Nuts as a ready cooked food I purchased a package for convenience only, thinking it would at least keep me from starving."

"It was delicious and after a week's diet with little beside Grape-Nuts and cream I had improved so as to be a wonder to myself. Then I took on Postum Coffee in place of tea and coffee and continued the steady use of both Grape-Nuts and Postum. This was a year ago and today I am a well woman for my heart disease is gone along with all my other bad symptoms."